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Drawn for THE FATHERLAND by M. Sonnenschmidt

WHY THE BRITISH BLOCKADE IS NOT EFFECTIVE

ENGLAND RENOUNCES *the* LAWS *of* HUMANITY

MODERN GERMANY

(DEUTSCHLAND UND DER WELTKRIEG)

Translated by William Wallace Whitelock, A.B., Ph.D.

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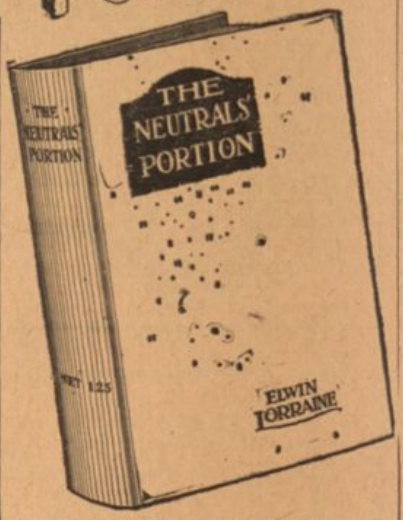

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The Fatherland

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ENGLAND'S ABOLITION OF THE DECLARATION OF LONDON

(According to William Bayard Hale, the brilliant American historian and publicist, America has lost caste among nations, because she has failed to defend her sovereign rights against the encroachments of England. This conviction is borne home to us by the significant conversation between Dr. Hale and the Imperial German Chancellor. "There was," Dr. Hollweg reminded Dr. Hale, "another declaration of independence which history will record as of import no less significant than the document signed at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776—a manifesto issued by the great Powers of the world of the freedom of God's ocean to his people of whatever clime who set sail upon its bosom on lawful errands. This proclamation of the freedom of the seas is known as the Declaration of London." If we renounce the Declaration of London we might as well renounce the Declaration of Independence. Both are essential to safeguard the integrity of the United States.)

THE Declaration of London Concerning the Laws of Naval Warfare was drawn up at a conference held in 1909 at the initiative of the British Government which sent out a circular to the various Powers. To England thus is due the praise for having taken the lead in an effort on the part of the whole civilized world to raise the laws of naval war from their mist of obscure custom and place them on a clear legal basis. England suggested the subjects to be discussed and England gathered together the monumental compilation which put the existing customs and usages on record in a Red Book prepared for the purpose of assisting the conference. This Red Book was the fountain from which flowed the lucid and enlightened tenets which form the Declaration of London, than which there is no higher authority in international law.

The Declaration was put into final shape and received the unanimous approval and signature of the Governments participating in the conference, among whom England stood paramount. England was made the trustee, as it were, of this highest code of international legislation. England was designated to become the repository of the final ratifications from the various legislative bodies of the signatory powers.

These ratifications were delayed on account of various circumstances. Only two powers came to a decision, the United States and Great Britain. The ratification of the Congress of the United States, pronounced under date of April 24, 1912, now reposes in the hands of England, the trustee.

And how did Great Britain, the upholder and promoter of international law stand in the matter of this child of hers, the Declaration of London? She disowned it. The House of Lords could not bring themselves to recognize a code of law so high-principled.

That was the end of the Declaration of London for the time being, but what happened at the beginning of the war when the British Government which had put its name to the Declaration was asked by Mr. Wilson to acknowledge its signature, and when the German Government which had put its name to the Declaration was asked by Mr. Wilson to acknowledge its signature? Great Britain repudiated the high principles enunciated in the Declaration of London and made out a new draft containing only those provisions convenient to herself. The German Government honored its signature by an unreserved acceptance of the terms to which it had pledged itself.

As time went on England came more and more to realize that law imposes not only rights but also duties and that it is apt to be a hindrance to lawless conduct. So when the new draft was presented she again repudiated the debt and by a repetition of this process of attrition the Declaration of London was so whittled down that only one stroke was necessary to kill this darling child of Great Britain's love of right and championship of law.

On June 29th a cable from London said:

"Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the French and British Governments had decided to discontinue the partial enforcement of the Declaration of London. He said that he hoped that the other Allied Governments would agree. The orders under the Declaration of London would be withdrawn in an Order in Council soon to be issued. At the same time a statement of the reasons for the action would be given out."

England gives no reason for changing the law except her own convenience. If she wishes to justify her action before the court of civilization she would do well to adopt the words of Major Steward L. Murray, when he speaks of his country's conception of international law in The Future Peace of the Anglo-Saxons:

"Let us put aside at once as childish all talk of international law as any protection. There is no such thing as international law for the thing so miscalled is merely international custom, and a new custom can be added at any time by any nation powerful enough. To break through so-called international law is no more than for an individual to break through the conventionalities of social intercourse. International law is nothing but a collection of conventionalities of international intercourse, and how far any nation chooses to conform thereto is merely a matter of power and expediency."

That is about all that can be said for the moral justification of England's abandonment of what, from every ethical point of view, should have had no less value in her eyes than a treaty not merely signed but also duly sanctioned and ratified.

The abandonment of the Declaration of London means a reversion to medieval conceptions of right which England now has further supplemented by an Order in Council, the chief office of which seems to be to set a collective seal of finality upon all that was lawless in the various Orders in Council that preceded it.

What does the new situation that we, as a neutral country, are facing, amount to in its chief aspects?

The most important achievement of the world, when it drew up the Declaration of London, was to devise lists of goods which under no circumstances, and such which only conditionally were to be treated as contraband. The motive was chiefly humanitarian and England not only subscribed to, but promoted this aim, because she was then thinking of the possibility of being herself threatened in the freedom of her imports. At present, of course, the case is reversed. Germany, with a comparatively small fleet, shorn of the use of her submarines, does not constitute a danger to England. It is Germany's supplies that are in question. Therefore, humanity, as well as precedents, go definitely by the board.

Under the rule of the British Orders in Council it is difficult to find any articles not contraband, at least not conditionally contraband. What is not on the British black list is of no great importance for the sustenance of the German people or for the foreign trade of the neutral world. But it will be said that there is a difference between conditional contraband and absolute contraband. The answer to this is that if British practice or malpractice had not virtually removed the difference long ago the abolition of that enlightened instrument of law, the Declaration of London, will do it. For in this agreement for the first time that distinction was established. The abandonment of the Declaration of London removes it.

There is today in truth—silk ribbons for ladies' hats and gentlemen's neckties perhaps excepted—practically no such a thing as non-contraband. Everything that goes to Germany is contraband and everything that goes elsewhere to Europe is in the same category. That sounds incredible and yet it is so by reason of the revival of the principle of continuous voyage. The reversion to the principle of continuous voyage, disputed severely in theory and practice and not supported by the United States, gains a particularly barbarous aspect when regarded in the light of the British method of handling the contraband question.

But, you will answer, all you have to do is to say that your goods are not going to Germany or any place from where they would reach Germany and let the English prove their contention that they are. You are right, dear reader, that is law. But then the Briton is lawless and when at sea a pirate. You are right if you assume that the act of carrying contraband goods is in itself nothing illegal. Any neutral has a right to carry whatever goods he pleases, from milady's face powder to baby's food and high explosives. If the belligerent intercepts a neutral on the way to a blockaded port or while otherwise carrying contraband to the former's enemy it is, by a fundamental principle acknowledged in all the laws ever written, incumbent upon the belligerent captor to prove that the ship was going to the blockaded port or that the goods were destined for the enemy's use. The United States' contention is and has always been that the burden of proof is on the captor. Great Britain finds the other way more convenient and more profitable. Hence it becomes law by decision of "The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council."

We said above that the neutral has a right to carry what he pleases. If he carries bullets straight to Hamburg the English, if they get them, may take them. But they cannot punish you for carrying them. You have not committed a criminal act. You forfeit your goods and that is all according to international law even before the Declaration of London. If the English do not catch you *in flagranti* you are free. No law of God or man can punish you.

What does the Englishman do? He ordains that a ship which has broken a blockade—a thing which the English have yet to learn how to establish—and has returned from its cruise can thereafter be confiscated in punishment. The United States has never recognized this rule of terrorism nor the other principle saying that a ship containing goods more than half of which are contraband is forfeited to its captor. In this latter principle there might be some justification under equitable laws of contraband and fair rules of proof. But with the present rules, established by British municipal law, it is practically impossible to get together a cargo half of which consists of things that have escaped being placed on the British black list.

What is to be done against these intolerable conditions?

You will answer: Let us assert our rights as neutrals by escorting our trade and let us see whether the British will dare to infringe the sanctity of an armed convoy. The law says that a convoy has to be passed unmolested. You are right, dear reader, the law says so. That is to say, the law as laid down in the Declaration of London says so, but that law unfortunately was killed by the British. And the British, daring pirates that they are, have always claimed and executed the right of inspection of vessels even under armed convoy.

These are the main points—there are many more—of the pleasant pass to which the neutrals have come owing to the invertebrate attitude of the greatest among them, our own country.

How shall we ever be able to lift our heads again when future conferences will try to reestablish law which has fallen in disuse through our negligence? Germany has given up all hope that the United States will stir a finger to assert its rights. The Chancellor, Mr. von Bethmann Hollweg, said this only a few days ago in an interview with a correspondent of the New York *American*. But even in this greatest adversity—for is there a greater adversity than to be deserted by your friends even when you are right?—Germany, the dauntless, is not losing courage. If you won't help me, I will help myself, she says. And she has begun doing so in sending us her first merchant submarine, a silent accusation of our ineptitude, a magnificent manifestation of virile strength and fearless battle spirit against the unmanly warfare of the British pirates.

HOW SOME OF THE MOVIES POISON THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE

TO the Editor of THE FATHERLAND:

Apropos of your editorial, "Victor Herbert Defends 'The Fall of a Nation,'" I have not seen the *film*. I'll take Mr. Herbert's word for it that his music is not anti-German. I'll take Mr. Herbert's word for all that Mr. Dixon has stated to Mr. Herbert about Mr. Dixon's entirely imaginative purpose as to the invading army and Mr. Dixon's lofty patriotism and singleness of aim as a preacher of preparedness. But I have read Mr. Dixon's *yarn*, "The Fall of a Nation," as it appeared last winter serially in the Sunday Magazine of the Chicago *Tribune*. And I would like to testify as to that. In a word, the story, from which the photo play is obviously an adaptation (just as that grandiose burlesque, "The Birth of a Nation," was an adaptation from earlier yarns of Mr. Dixon), is a burlesque of the German nation—reproducing in the form of the vulgarest and crudest art the notions already popular in the Tory press, in the twaddle of Owen Wister, and in the insane apocalypses of Professor Royce. The officers of the invading army are made to think, to feel, to act, to talk throughout, according to the philosophy of the State currently imputed to modern Germany. The grey uniforms of the invaders are those of the German army; and the "God and the Emperor" of the invaders are the familiar American version of the German state religion and the German Kaiser. Moreover, the illustrations show us the German helmets and brutalized cartoons of typically German faces. The whole yarn was an excellent specimen of the German myth as it exists to-day in the undisciplined and excited imagination of America; and it was for this reason, indeed, that I was interested in examining it attentively. Mr. Dixon knows, and Mr. Herbert certainly should know, that the invading army of Mr. Dixon's yarn was meant for the German army. I am not a German-American (leave the hyphen in the compound!), made sensitive and suspicious by two years of insult to an ancestral land, but a simon pure American of an English stock that came to Massachusetts in 1640 and that fought beside a certain General Washington and that handed down to the undersigned, I trust, some relics of its sense of truth, independence and justice.

WILLIAM ELLERY LEONARD.

BERNARD SHAW POINTS THE WAY TO PEACE

THE poet martyrs of Ireland achieved more for home rule in three days than all the politicians of Ireland in three centuries. The poet often points the way where the statesman blunders. Thus Bernard Shaw, the greatest dramatic poet in the world today, in his remarkable study of Sir Edward Grey published in the New York *Times* of July 9th, reveals more constructive statesmanship than the entire cabinet of Great Britain. Again, it is an Irishman, not an Anglo-Saxon, who shows England how she can extricate herself from the mesh of intrigue and hypocrisy spun by her statesmen. To Bernard Shaw the crux of the war is Belgium. With one stroke of his brilliant pen he sweeps aside Sir Edward Grey's myth of the "violation" of Belgium. With the splendid hardihood of a great and fearless man, he points an accusing finger at the violation of Greece. He condemns, however, neither Germany nor his own country for the steps taken under the spur of military necessity.

"Sir Edward and his colleagues secured popular support at the beginning of the war by holding up the neutraltiy of Belgium as something so sacred that only the very vilest of Huns would raise a weapon against it or march a regiment across a Belgian field. I ventured to differ with Sir Edward to the extent of saying that if our own military success were at stake we would violate the neutrality of heaven itself rather than give a German soldier half a chance of setting his foot in a Kentish lane; and what has happened in Greece has shown that I was precisely right, even to the very instance I gave of the landlocked country (Serbia) which might put us to the test."

Having purified the air of cant, Shaw succinctly states the problem of Belgium from the point of view of the Central Powers and from the point of view of the Allies.

"Our position is that until the present military basis of international relations is underpinned by a basis of supernational law, Belgium must be independent of Germany. The German position is that Belgium must be independent of France and Britain. What both belligerents really mean is that Belgium, though nominally independent of them, and indeed really so in peace, must in war side with one or the other of them; and naturally each desires the power of compelling her to side with it against the other. Now if this difference is to be settled by the belligerents only, it must be settled by blood and iron and not by Christmas cards and governesses' lectures. Germany being in possession of Belgium, and therefore, in a position to say, with Wagner's dragon, 'Ich liege und besitze,' Britain must drive Germany out by fighting her or starving her. And Germany must hold Belgium tooth and nail against us to the utmost effort short of suicide she is capable of."

So lucid a statement of the Belgian dilemma is in itself an achievement. Bernard Shaw, however, offers a way out of the difficulty. "There is," he remarks, "a possible alternative."

"If the so-called neutral countries were to step in for the sake of putting an end to the intolerable situation that will arise (if it has not already arisen) from the establishment of a deadlock on the western front in which, though both sides may keep feeding in fresh drafts of men to be slaughtered every year, neither can shift the other, and were to make Belgium really independent both of Britain, France, and Germany by themselves combining to guarantee her soil against invasion, the belligerents would eagerly accept the guarantee the moment they became convinced that they were engaged in a Kilkenny cat fight; for both sides could claim to have achieved the independence of Belgium by a chivalrous feat of arms.

"The initiative in such an intervention should come from America. A month ago Britain had bright hopes of America coming in on her side. Those hopes have been shot away by General Maxwell in Ireland for the present; and in spite of the powerful war interests which exist in America, and which were revealed to London by well-circulated reports of the action of Mr. Tavenner in Congress last December, London and Washington are now back at the point reached in 1914, when I appealed through the press to President Wilson to come to the rescue of Belgium, and incidentally of the peace and order of Europe, by interfering on her behalf in the name of outraged humanity, without waiting for any specifically American grievance or leaning to either the British or the German side. Now that the Lusitania case is settled, the United States is again in the strong moral position of having no axe of her own to grind nor wrongs of her own to avenge. And I still believe that she must settle the Belgium question by moral force if neither the British nor the German can settle it by force of arms. Indeed, she ought to settle it anyhow in the interests of civilization; but as things are I must not pretend that the belligerents would unanimously welcome her interference if either saw its way to a victory that it could afford. The Imperial Chancellor is right when he says that there can be no status quo ante; but the substitution of a guarantee of Belgium by the comparatively disinterested powers for the present guarantee by powers who guarantee her only to have a grip on her throat would not be the status quo ante; and an acceptance of it would be a concession to the public opinion of the civilized world and not to the threats of a foe in arms. Sir Edward Grey's reply to the Chancellor that without the status quo ante 'Belgium's independence is gone, as Serbia's and Montenegro's is gone, unless the Allies can get them up again,' will not stand half an hour's consideration. The world, let us hope, is not yet so completely bankrupt that nothing good can be done unless the Allies do it."

There is, however, one obstacle to peace. That obstacle is Sir Edward Grey, the executor of the foul conspiracy conceived by Edward the Seventh. Prof. F. C. Conybeare discovered the guilt of Sir Edward Grey early in the war. In an article widely quoted at the time, he averred that Sir Edward Grey deserves to be hanged. Subsequently intimidated by the reign of terror proclaimed in Great Britain since the war, the gentle scholar repudiated his statement, no doubt with the mental reservation that hanging was too kind a fate for the criminal who put back the clock of civilization for more than one hundred years.

Sir Edward Grey reveals throughout the least amiable characteristics of the Englishman. He lacks suavity. His manners are those of a poltroon. In one of his speeches he refers to the Turks as "degenerate," and speaks of a statement by the German Chancellor as a "downright lie." This is the billingsgate of a fish-wife. It is not the language of diplomacy. Bernard Shaw's indictment of Sir Edward Grey is less picturesque than Prof. Conybeare's, but it is no less crushing. "Sir Edward Grey," remarks Mr. Shaw, "has thrown in the Chancellor's face a personal insult for which, according to the Continental code, he ought to offer satisfaction (with pistols). We may have an extra month of war because Sir Edward Grey has lost his temper."

"As long ago as 1906, in referring to a very horrible episode in the history of our occupation of Egypt, I expressed my opinion that Sir Edward Grey was unfitted by his character and the limitations of his capacity for the highly specialized work of a Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Nothing that has happened since has shaken that opinion of mine for a moment. I wonder whether I am alone in believing that his self-transfer to a more suitable department would be the greatest service it is in his power to render to his much perplexed country."

Bernard Shaw cannot be intimidated like poor Prof. Conybeare, but even he would not be able to raise his voice in accents so definite, if he was not the mouth-piece of a substantial majority of right-thinking men in Great Britain. Where there's a will, there's a way. If the peoples now at war desire peace, they will have peace. They will not permit a few obstinate or corrupt politicians to thwart their deliberate judgment.

THE DEFENDERS

By W. H. Kirk

WHERE the North Sea breaks through the broken sluice,
Where the Meuse stream eddies wide,
Where Vosges rocks frown through beech and spruce,
The strong battalions bide,
Mid whistle of bullet and shriek of shell
With steady eye and hand,
Waiting patiently, watching well,
To guard their native land.

Where the deep Atlantic waters roll
By Caithness and Arran and Skye,
Where waves flash white on the Goodwin shoal,
Where black the Scillies lie,
In the small grey hull of steel men go
Past hostile cape and strand,
Ranging the sea that is ruled by the foe,
To guard their native land.

Where the cloud-banks shift and the winds hold sway
In the spaces of upper air;
Where the thunders roll and the lightnings play,
Two together they fare,
One to keep outlook and one to steer
O'er the foes' embattled band,
Ever in peril and never in fear,
To guard their native land.

RUSSIA'S OFFENSIVE IN THE LIGHT OF FACTS

By a Former Member of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff

IT is not at all surprising that the sympathizers of the Central Powers in this country should feel alarmed regarding the present Russian offensive. The reason is easy to explain. The famous British cable from London to New York was particularly busy from the 5th to the 20th of June. Between these two dates, with the aid of the Russian press bureau at Petrograd, the British cables smashed the Austrian front, captured 200,000 prisoners, took Kovel and Lemberg, annihilated the Archduke's armies and did a great many more deeds of similar importance. Special credit must be given, however, to the unstinted use of printers' ink without which these great "victories" could hardly have been accomplished.

This is not the first time that the Austro-Hungarian forces have been routed. In September, 1914, after the battle of Lemberg, it was reported in the same journals which are so energetically booming the Russian offensive to-day, that the Austro-Hungarian army was almost extinct and that the Dual Monarchy had ceased to be a factor in the European war. After the fall of Przemysl in March, 1915, the same story was again repeated. According to the dispatches of the day the Grand Duke stood before the gates of Budapest and Emperor Francis Joseph was begging for a separate peace. It took months before these Anglo-Russian cloudbursts of lies finally vanished before the light of truth. To-day when the world is resounding again with the wild claims of General Brusiloff it might be well to look at the facts as they actually exist.

We must remember that Italy has also been in the war. In fact, during the month of May the Italians were very much in the public eye. For the Austro-Hungarians had rolled them back across positions which were deemed absolutely impregnable. This disaster destroyed with one blow the hopes of the Irredentists. It also destroyed the Italian ministry. The fall of the Salandra cabinet revealed the real sentiment of the Italian public. The politicians were alarmed. Unless the Entente immediately relieved the Austro-Hungarian pressure on Italy that country threatened to declare a separate peace. The only point where Austria-Hungary could be touched was at the Eastern front. Russia was, therefore, ordered by the Allies to begin an offensive at this front. Furthermore, it was known that Russia was negotiating with American bankers for a war loan of $50,000,000. The moment was an opportune one not only to help Italy but also to give greater stability to the declining Russian ruble.

To be just it must be admitted that Russia did achieve the political and economic points for which she spent such prodigal wealth in men and materials. Austria-Hungary for the time being has ceased her offensive against the Italians and the Russian loan of $50,000,000 was floated in New York, although there is little likelihood that any part of this money will ever reach Russia. But from a military viewpoint, what has been the gain to Russia since her theatrical advance in Bukowina? Her gain has been almost nil. She has overrun the unimportant Bukowina province at a price which yet will stagger mankind. For Bukowina, from a strategic viewpoint, is valueless. The Russian offensive is a failure notwithstanding that the Russians in their first dash succeeded in occupying some Austrian territory.

The cause for this failure may be seen in the light of events now transpiring at the Western front. Undoubtedly, the time chosen by the Russians for their offensive was ill chosen. It commenced just one month too late. It would have been much more successful had it coincided with the important Franco-British action on the Somme. Perhaps this was the original intention of the Allies. But the Austro-Hungarian offensive against Italy was so successful that the Russians were forced in May to begin their attack. It was easier for the Central Powers to resist this isolated action than if all their fronts had been attacked simultaneously.

To confirm the statement that the Russian offense was a failure let us first establish the position of the Teutonic forces at the south wing of the Eastern front just before the Russian offensive began. Adjoining the German army of General von Linsingen in the Kolki district on the Strypa River stood the Austro-Hungarian army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and the army groups of General Puhullo occupying the district of Kremenez south of Dubno and fronting towards the east. These forces were joined by those of General Boehm-Ermolli, whose line stretched west of Tarnopol to the upper Strypa River, fronting with a slight bend towards the southwest. The continuation of this line was formed by the army of General Bothmer along the Strypa to the Dneister, whose front ran exactly north to south. The endpoint of the eastern front was formed by the Austro-Hungarian army of General Pflanzer-Baltin.

The Russian plan was to pierce the Teutonic line at three points.

The purpose of the attack from Rowno against Luzk was no less than to separate the Austrian forces from the Germans north of the Pripet swamps and to flank the Austrians from the north. The object of the attack from the Tarnopol region in the direction of Lemberg was to capture the capital of Galicia. The attack along the Dneister was generated in order to roll back the Teutonic hosts from the south. The most important of these offensive movements undoubtedly was the drive against Kovel. The success of this scheme would have been of incalculable value to the Russians. It would have brought to Russia results of the most momentous military importance.

Why did the complicated plan of the Russians fail? Chiefly we should judge because of the overestimation of their own strength. Although Russia has about 1,800,000 men at this front, she did not have enough forces to break through at three places on a line 250 miles long. She also lacked sufficient railroad facilities to quickly transport troops from one point to another.

The success of the Russian attack in the Bukowina is of small strategic importance. The right wing of the Austrian front even if extending behind Stanislau can always lean their flank, if they so desire, against the Carpathian Mountains. The Russian army south of the Dneister is always in danger of being flanked from the north as long as the Germans hold the Strypa front.

The reason for the Russian failure to break through the Germans at Kovel was due to the fact that they did not possess enough reserves to follow up their first fourteen days' success. Should General Linsingen be able to continue his march towards the east, it will be only a matter of time before the Russians will have to evacuate Bukowina.

The loss of Bukowina was an unpleasant occurrence just now to Austria-Hungary, but it is offset by the failure of the Russians in Volhynia and eastern Galicia. According to Count Tisza new Austro-Hungarian reserves are already moving towards the eastern front and presently the Archduke Ferdinand will be in a position to start a counter-offensive south of the Dneister.

At the moment of writing the entire eastern front is under attack. In particular, the fighting around Riga has become bitter and intense. Nowhere, however, has the German line been pierced. The capture of a few hundred yards of trenches on a front hundreds of miles long is of no particular importance except to the newspapers which apparently know more of what is going on in Europe than all the General Staffs of the belligerents.

SHOW YOUR COLORS

THE time has come for members of Congress to confess color. After the example set them by the Republican House leader, James R. Mann of Illinois, and by William Bennet of New York, that they are not ruled from London, or Times Square, or Wall Street, it is up to the New York members to make clear just where they stand, so that their constituents have a line on them for future guidance. So far the New York members have been so busy gazing at the pie counter that they have not had time to express their sentiments on the foreign policies of the administration. But this is not going to be a campaign where the fact that a candidate has succeeded in hiding himself will be overlooked. And this applies to all Representatives with large racial constituencies.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SCHEME TO STRANGLE ALL HER RIVALS

TO the Editor of THE FATHERLAND.

Sir:

Mr. Collman's article in your last issue is interesting, as all his articles are, but I believe that he is doing Great Britain an injustice in crediting her with nothing more than desperate fear for bringing about the economic understanding announced by the Allies. I doubt that England is seeing the end of her rope. I do not think that she is acting from a fear that all may not be going well as much as that she is slowly but surely executing the scheme that was laid when she entered the war. I believe that England never counted upon a crushing victory of the Allies over Germany. Her statesmen are too astute for that. She is content with a draw, she would be content even with an end of her war favorable to Germany as long as that end falls short of a crushing victory of Germany over the Allies.

Her goal, so she figures, will be reached no matter which side wins. Her aim and purpose, so persistently and fervently denied by the British and the majority of the American press, was from the very beginning, world dominion by economic preponderance. She was too wise to say it, or even to let it appear. "A fair field and no favor" is what she always pronounced as her politico-commercial motto, and upon this motto she appeared to be acting. Many were deceived. The Germans were not. They demanded freedom of the seas and they were derided by the Anglo-Saxon world, inclusive of the United States, for demanding a thing which England had never denied them despite her naval predominance.

But murder will out and it has come out now. The horse-hoof is showing at last, now that the Mephistophelian schemer among the nations has succeeded in imposing this economic alliance upon his brothers-in-arms. England weak and fearful? By no means! England is still and will increasingly be the strong partner in the allied concern. She has control of vastly more than 50% of the allied stock and she is now, while she holds the trumps in her hand, enforcing her will upon the minority stockholders. What has gone on behind the doors of the Paris conference chamber is easy to imagine. Willy-nilly France and the rest of England's vassals have had to bow to the decree of London. The hearts of the non-British conferees must have been heavy when England clapped the handcuffs on her impotent rival-allies.

No doubt Mr. Collman is right in assuming that England is weakened by the war, but so are all the belligerents and England is able to stand the strain a good bit longer than can either of her two great allies. France and Russia, whether victorious or defeated, or compelled to acknowledge a draw, will emerge from the contest with a British mortgage on their economic powers that will for a long while keep them in such cruel bondage that, even with the "fairest" of economic treaties in their pockets they will do nothing for decades to come but work for the rebuilding of Great Britain's strength.

If the Allies were to win a crushing victory England would be paramount hereafter in European trade, for to her economic forces would be added those of her allied serfs, slaving for her as the Nibelungen did for Alberich, piling up the golden hoard without any benefit to themselves or others and solely for the interests of their merciless master.

If the war should end in a draw, or with a German victory, the situation would be different only in degree. In regard to her allies, England's position would proportionally be, as far as economic and financial power is concerned, the same. England's allies would be eliminated as commercial rivals, losers or victors, in ratio to their financial bondage to Great Britain. The only serious competitor would be Germany, herself groaning under a very heavy economic burden.

Whatever the result of the clash of arms, England would start the new commercial race with more odds in her favor than before the war, and the only one in Europe that would be able to challenge her would be Germany.

Hence the slogan, "Germaniam esse delendam," must be translated into the economic sphere by binding England's enthralled allies in solemn treaty not to parley with Germany in commercial matters, all for the greater glory and the fatter purse and the more powerful economic dominance of England.

Sir Edward Grey must have had the situation which has now developed—England the paramount figure in the otherwise anaemic allied combine—clearly before his eyes when he decided in favor of a war by which, according to him, England would suffer "but little more" than if she stood aside. Surely, she has suffered more in many a respect, but she has suffered "but little more" because she now has within her grasp the white-bled nations that have sold themselves into economic slavery to the scheming shopkeeper.

But has Sir Edward Grey, has the British Government, taken all the factors into account? They have been able to rely on the moral and economic support of the "Great Neutral" to a degree which has paid them well for the propagandist pains they have taken to pervert public opinion against the Germanic allies. They felt the ground was safe under their feet where they stood, safe enough they thought for them to go one step further; safe enough to take a leap from those battle-torn days into the dimly dawning future of coming peace. But here they overreached themselves. Here they touched a sensitive spot in the Great Neutral's moral consciousness perhaps, and surely in his economic *flair*.

I do not believe in any inter-relation of the Allied economic combination and the new Revenue Law as Mr. Collman seems to do. But even if such inter-relation exists, there are other things stirring within the United States which portend much more than that. I believe the New York *Times* is quite sincere in the antagonistic attitude which it takes toward the economic peace plans of the Allies. And the New York *Times* is not alone. We have been witnessing an unanimous uprising of the American press, even of the most anti-German papers of New York, against the scheme of the Allies to carry the glowing embers fallen from the extinct torch of war into the realm of peace. And I do not believe that only business sense is prompting this revulsion of feeling against such a scheme; I believe it to be the moral sense of America which the Paris conference is setting on edge.

However that may be, it seems sure that England has sadly miscalculated if she believed that she could in any way coerce the neutral world, and above all the United States, to endorse a pact that serves in the main no purpose but to guarantee to Great Britain an unshackled progress towards the domination of the world's economic affairs which I am more than ever convinced by the present development was all she aspired to when she threw her sword into the scales of war.

I see in the present economic alliance the justification of Germany's contention that England went to war for no other reason than her hatred of the successful German competitor, whom, though she may not defeat him by force of arms, she now vainly hopes to bring under her heel by an economic boycott of the world.

KENNETH M. MARTIN.

Brooklyn, July 6, 1916.

THE HEAT IS AFFECTING BILL TAFT

AMONG the many painful incidents connected with the war situation which confronts the United States, not the least agonizing incident is the talk of ex-President Taft. When a man of his dignity and fine judicial instinct tells American students, as he did in addressing the University Club at Detroit, that "we should be prepared to resist the unjust military aggression of any nation that is prepared to land 300,000 or 400,000 men on our coasts, and there are such nations. . . . Germany could land such an army here in a month or six weeks"—he descends to the level of George Haven Putnam and other irresponsible jingoes. It is a pity that some independently thinking student did not ask him to demonstrate to the University Club where Germany would get the ships to perform such a miracle. Also, why Germany is not landing them on the British coast, within an hour's journey of her ports. If men of Mr. Taft's capacity talk like this, what is to be expected of the multitude?

Behind the Scenes at the Capital

(Special Correspondence of THE FATHERLAND.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—It will do no harm to keep an eye on the State Department in connection with the submarine *Deutschland*, which arrived at Baltimore on Sunday. This feat of German seamanship has created something like consternation in Administration circles, and it will be a wonder, as one member of Congress pointed out to me, if the vessel is not subjected to some form of diplomatic chicanery in the hope of removing it as a factor in showing the British blockade of Germany to be in very truth "ineffective, illegal and indefensible."

It is as yet too soon to say what the policy of the Administration will be. There has not been time to hear from London. Several times the Administration has made an impulsive start to follow an American line of thought—as when Lansing proceeded to recognize the legitimate character of the submarine warfare—only to be overruled from London and to convert its independent attitude into one of servile accommodation to the British policies. Simon Lake, the alleged inventor of the submarine, has already announced his intention of levying on the vessel for infringement of patents. It is a good advertisement for Lake and it helps the British. The feat is universally regarded as the greatest achievement since the voyage of Columbus, and its effects, in the opinion of members of Congress, will be of the most far-reaching kind.

On the face, it is a defeat for Great Britain. She must either knuckle down to a new condition of undreamed-of possibilities, or blockade the American ports in order to prevent the ingress and egress of these vessels. If Britain blockades an American port it will be up to the Administration to decide whether it is an actual ally of the Allies or whether the American rule that British war vessels must keep away from American ports is to be vigorously asserted. For this reason alone the arrival of the German submarine is causing the White House and State Department no end of worry. By the time this appears in print the country will have heard from London. The American people will have read the opinion of the London *Post, Times, Telegraph* and *Mail* and the Northcliffe press in New York, Boston, etc., and the State Department will have been made acquainted with the prevailing state of the official mind in British Government circles, and will—unless all signs fail—take another radical step like that of Lansing's in the *Appam* case. In this case, as will be remembered, the Secretary of State disregarded the treaties of 1799 and 1828 and sent the *Appam* case to the courts in conformity with the wishes of the British owners of the vessel and the British Foreign Office.

* * * *

Meanwhile the Mexican situation continues to furnish combustible material for further trouble with Germany. A story I heard here is to the effect that a large supply of arms and ammunition bought up by German agents in this country has found its way to Vera Cruz. This consignment of war material, it is alleged, was bought by agents of the German Government to keep it from going to the Allies. No particulars go with the story, and, of course, nothing is said of the large supply of American munitions sent to Mexico by citizens of the United States, whose supplies have furnished Villa, Carranza, and even Zapata, with all the war material they have used to keep up the struggle.

The Mexican fiasco is the cause of widespread dissatisfaction in Congressional circles. Under the specious pretext that we are being kept out of war lurk the strongest financial reasons. It is proposed to create a neutral zone across the Mexican border of from forty to sixty miles in width. Few realize that within this zone are located practically all the big copper mines and other valuable property in the hands of the Guggenheims, Phelps, Dodge & Co. and the Morgan interests. Marcellus Dodge, head of the big Connecticut ammunition factory, is a brother of Cleveland H. Dodge, who is the head of the Cananea Copper Co., developed by old Col. Bill Green. His wife is a daughter of William Rockefeller.

This shows the ramifications of the Big Interests which are now directing our policies with Mexico. Lansing is credited with saying that before he could deal sternly with England the Administration would have to deal sternly with Germany, on the principle that a thief and a murderer cannot be dealt with on the same level. The recent exchange of friendly notes between President Wilson and Carranza loses sight of this doctrine.

It is fairly amazing to some of the statesmen on Capitol Hill how quickly the Administration has condoned the killing of American troops and the murder of American citizens. But its reversal is easily explained by those who look under the surface and see to what enormous extent the Morgan and other interests are involved. All that is now desired in behalf of these interests is to secure from Mexico the neutrality of a strip of territory within which the big copper mines may be peacefully developed to get material for the Allies, as well as to protect the properties of the British corporations operating in Mexico. The policing of this neutral strip is, of course, to be at the expense of the American tax payers.

* * * *

Some observers of events have been misled by the recent reversal of our policy toward Carranza from one of extreme hostility to one of apparently cordial good will. And this on the heels of the massacre of Carrizal. It is pointed out, however, that this is involved with certain policies that are highly flattering to those behind the moves. While on one hand Carranza is treated with remarkable official courtesy, on the other hand the news has gone forth that Carranza can raise no financial backing in the United States.

Here, obviously, the official and the financial world is working hand in glove. Without money to back his government Carranza is doomed to fall. He represents, if high-class Mexicans may be believed, eight-tenths of the Mexican people; he embodies the protest against the old clerical regime of the Cientificos. As pointed out before, strong religious influences are secretly opposing Wilson for having recognized Carranza, and it is to the interest of the Administration to see Carranza retired and some one else, possibly Diaz or Obregon, placed at the head of the Mexican Government.

Whoever the choice may be, he will have the financial backing of Morgan. Word has gone out that Carranza can get no financial backing in the United States, and if this embargo on the sinews of war is maintained, as it will be, Carranza will ultimately have to yield his place to another. The Mexican people are in a state of starvation. The war has been waged through illegal, forcible levies of horses and food on all ranches. Labor has been seduced from farms and mines by the prospect of a bandit's life at the expense of the producing classes. But all this must soon end with the utter exhaustion of the country—and then it will be the turn of some one else.

It is a waiting game, with the American financiers holding the purse string. The Administration is both keeping us out of the war and helping the Big Interests. The man that thought of the forty-to-sixty mile netural zone, to be policed at our expense, had the intellectual endowment of a diplomatic genius. If it was the inspiration of J. P. Morgan, he has Machiavelli reduced to the status of an amateur.

* * * *

I heard an interesting bit of gossip about books and their makers. A little book entitled "Their True Faith and Allegiance" has recently made its appearance under the nominal authorship of one "Ohlinger," who attempts to show that the National German American Alliance is in reality a secret society to convert the institutions of the United States into mere fiefs of the Kaiser. The introduction was written by Owen Wister in his most intemperate strain. No one knows anything about any writer named Ohlinger, and this German cognomen has evidently been assumed purposely to lend force to the arguments in which the book abounds, intended to prove that the Alliance is a menace to the country.

The gossip current here credits Theodore Roosevelt with the authorship of the book. It is to the Alliance that Roosevelt attributes his defeat for the Republican nomination, and under the borrowed name of some mythical German, whose identity no one so far has been able to trace, he is thought to have launched his

attack on that organization and incidentally all other German Americans, including the editors of THE FATHERLAND. As Ohlinger is not a name to charm with, it is surmised that Owen Wister was requisitioned to give the book the prestige of a popular name in order to make it sell.

* * * *

The death of John R. McLean has caused the Washington *Post* to make a sudden change of front on the war. The *Post* used to be one of the few papers which pursued an even course of fair treatment for the Central Powers. McLean also owned the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. The change of front in the *Post* dates from the recent death of its owner. It is now one of the court organs of the Allies, and it is thought that Root has a hand in directing its policy, as Root has been retained by the younger McLean to break his father's will.

GOLDEN WORDS FROM A CONTEMPORARY

"DID you see that resolution of the German American Alliance pledging life and property to the service and defense of the United States?

"Now, is not that the right American spirit? Could any of us who are native to the soil do more to show our loyalty and affection to this country of ours?

"It does seem to us that there should be an end of this miserable propaganda of hostility to our fellow-citizens of German birth or ancestry.

"The insult to our sovereignty and the outrages inflicted upon our citizens in Mexico do not seem to excite Mr. Wilson's 'fighting mood' to the point of fighting. Still it is impossible that this sort of thing can go on indefinitely without creating war. And with this prospect in sight even the most selfish and unscrupulous politician ought to be able to see the advantage of uniting our people in one patriotic body instead of trying to make political capital by abusing those of foreign descent.

"No matter whether their descent be German, French, English, Italian or any other, we all know in our hearts that they are AMERICANS, and good Americans, too.

"In other times naturalized Americans of German, French, English, Irish, Italian and other descents have given their property and sacrificed their lives gladly and freely for the sake of their adopted country.

"What they have done in the past they are ready to do again.

"We all KNOW that this is so.

"And since we do know that this is so, is it not unpatriotic conduct to try to lessen this ardor of patriotism, to try to alienate this loyalty and affection, to try to do anything other than to increase the patriotic devotion of ALL citizens, whether of native or of foreign ancestry?

"We have been steadily and earnestly opposed to this anti-German American propaganda from its very beginning.

"Granted that our fellow-citizens of German origin did sympathize with their fatherland in this great conflict—how else would any man of sense expect them to feel?

"Will not a Franco-American sympathize with France, an Anglo-American sympathize with England? And is it not natural and right that a German American should sympathize with Germany?

"The fact is that these anti-German American propagandists have been grossly unfair. For the most part they are ardent and enthusiastic sympathizers with England, and are busy day and night in doing all they can to make America serve England. And yet they bitterly and abusively denounce other American citizens whose sympathies are with Germany as no better than traitors to America."

The above appeared in the July 8th issue of the New York *American*. This paper has been the only daily published in the vernacular in New York City which has given the German cause and the German Americans a square deal. For a little while the *Evening Mail* appeared to be fair. But since the return of Mr. S. S. McClure, its British-born editor, from Europe, the *Evening Mail* has reversed its policy. Mr. Hearst's paper has not reversed its policy. The New York *American* has the largest circulation of any paper in New York. There is a reason why.

Thoughts of a "GENTLY HAZED" AMERICAN

"WHERE the Russian Success Lies," writes the *Literary Digest*. "Russian Success" and "Lies"—there seems to be a familiar sound in this connection.

THE $5,000,000 fund for "propaganda" which the French parliament appropriated recently seems to be winning all the victories on the western front.

NOW that the British censor has given free reign to the war correspondents we are getting "hot stuff" from the English trenches.

BY the way, has anybody heard anything lately of certain war slogans once popular: "Huerta Must Salute the Flag," and "Villa Dead or Alive"?

"COL." WATTERSON rouses himself out of his dotage sufficiently to let out another rebel yell in his *Courier-Journal* of June 17th. The increasing symptoms of the old man's Hohenzollern-Hapsburg monomania should induce his friends to have an efficient alienist fumigate his belfry and employ X-rays with a view to discovering his bug.

THERE must be a deterioration of the quality of the Kentucky whisky used in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* editorial offices. It is certainly undermining the old man's temper.

THE evening-dress members of the American Rights Committee balk at the third stanza of "The Star Spangled Banner" as the devil at holy water.

NOW is the time to buy shares in the Russian and new Allied loan which Wall Street is floating, if you want to get stung.

DON MARQUIS in the New York *Sun* has often regretted that the French carried on no newspaper propaganda in the United States. Now the French senate has voted several millions of dollars for that purpose. Don Marquis was always a lucky man. Henceforth we expect the soul of France to be revealed in the *Sun* with all the wit possessed by its chief columnist.

THE National City Bank has issued a circular which pictures conditions in Russia—social, political and cultural—in such seductive light that it ought to have no difficulty in making everybody invest in the $50,000,000 Russian loan which it is trying to unload on the public. But for the seven Yiddish papers, which present quite a different viewpoint of this idealized Russia, there is danger that all the victims of Kisheneff and other pogroms now settled in New York would be engaging return passage to the land of milk and honey presided over by the Czar.

THE *Tribuna*, of Madrid, recently concluded a canvass of public sentiment on the war. An overwhelming number favored the German side. Since the middle of January 15,000 names were added to the canvass and showed the list of German sympathizers to include:

283 university professors.	796 physicians.
144 scientists.	1,285 lawyers.
308 writers and editors.	461 enginers.
144 artists.	473 teachers.

EDITORIALS

NEW YORK, JULY 19, 1916

"HAIL *DEUTSCHLAND*"

THE arrival of the super-submarine is Germany's heroic reply to England's repudiation of the Declaration of London. The United States is also a party to that basic recital of international law on the highways of the deep. Would to God that the response of our government to the lawless act of the Allies will be no less inspiring. The matchless achievement of German courage and German efficiency quickens the heart of every German throughout the world. Loyal Americans hope that when the protest of the United States against the denial of our rights as a sovereign and a neutral is dispatched to Paris and London, we shall have reason to be equally proud of our own government.

Not all the armadas of Great Britain can debar Germany from her place among nations. What power can defeat a people who combine the vision of the dreamer with the strength of the warrior and the skill of the engineer? The Allies have attempted to parody Germany's national anthem. To "Deutschland ueber alles" they scoffingly opposed their own maxim: "Deutschland unter alles."

Germany heard and turned ridicule into triumph. Not contented with smashing English dreadnoughts at Skagerrack on the surface of the sea, her submarines dive at their leisure under the entire British navy. If England rules all over the waves, Germany unquestionably rules all under the waves. To her who has wrested the Trident from Neptune under the billows, no navy in the world can indefiniely deny her legitimate share of maritime power on the face of the seven seas.

If England's illegal blockade persists, Germany will break it. She will break it over the sea and under the sea. We look for the immediate inauguration of a submarine traffic and passenger service. The submarine merchant marine, so as to give no excuse for British assaults, will be unarmed. In the beginning the submarine merchantman will carry few passengers, and only the most precious of cargoes. If the war should last much longer, sub-Atlantic ocean liners of the size of the *Vaterland* will carry the mails and the cargoes of the Central Powers across the seas.

At this writing huge amounts of dyestuffs, of which our manufacturers are sorely in need, rest idly in neutral wharves because England has withdrawn her permission for these harmless non-contraband goods to be shipped to us, even though many of our industries perish. The sub-Atlantic merchant marine will carry these treasures to our shores. Yet we cannot disguise a feeling of humiliation in the face of such dauntless courage. Where we protest in ineffectual words, Germany acts.

Our complaisant attitude is hardly in accordance with Yankee traditions. We are not one of the nations at war. We should not need the protection of the submarine to carry our innocent cargoes and our innocent mails to any part of the globe. We should be able to help ourselves. We should not be compelled to rely upon Germany, beset by enemies on every side, to secure for the American flag the freedom of the seas.

The Germans have been called a nation of poets and thinkers. They still are a nation of poets and thinkers: where England clings to the surface, Germany penetrates to the depths and rises to the heights. The transatlantic submarine traversing thousands of leagues under water and the Zeppelin rising thousands of feet into the air, are supreme vindications of German culture. Wherever our sympathies lie, we cannot but exult in the brilliant dash of Captain Koenig and his courageous crew: it marks a new chapter in the history of the world and the history of the sea.

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT WANTS AN ARMY

AND now here comes Theodore Roosevelt demanding that a special army be raised, containing 20,000 men, fully equipped and officered at the tax-payers' expense, so that the Rough Rider may have a good time parading up and down the land swashbuckling to his heart's content. Colonel Roosevelt also demands that he be appointed Major General of this army. If the authorities permit this feudal lord to gain such a power we might as well cease to call the United States a republic. Even in darkest Russia such a thing would be impossible. Certainly in Germany, which is supposed to be the home of "militarism," the request of a private citizen for permission to raise an army of his own would be hooted down by the Teutonic democracy. Such a proposal would instantly become the subject of the bitterest scorn and condemnation; it would meet with the same reception throughout the entire civilized world. But strange to say in the country of Jefferson and Lincoln the munitions trust has so cowed the people that almost no protest is heard against Mr. Roosevelt's violent attempt to seize one of the fundamental weapons in the possession of the people. If Mr. Roosevelt and his associates feel that it is necessary for them to become soldiers in the service of the United States, why do they not enlist in the militia or in the Federal Army? Uncle Sam is spending millions of dollars in advertising for men. The response thus far to the War Department's appeal has been sadly disappointing. Here is a chance for the jingoes to show the measure of their patriotism.

PROF. SCOTT NEARING DRAWS BLOOD

IN New York City there was recently held a great conference of school teachers. All America was represented. Every phase and condition of our vast educational system had at least one spokesman at this congress. But every man and woman present cheered when Prof. Scott Nearing uttered these sentences:

> You know that during the last eighteen months the newspapers of the United States, without exception, have been carrying on one of the most scandalous propagandas that has ever been carried on; they are deliberately suppressing news regarding the German side. They have been suppressing arguments and facts and deliberately putting forth facts that would make for preparedness and make for war.

Burke said that he knew of no way of drawing up an indictment against a whole nation. We do not agree with Prof. Nearing's indictment of the entire American press. But there are so few exceptions in this case that we must consider his terrific charge as a matter of truth if not of fact. Meanwhile the guilty papers are squirming under Scott Nearing's accusation like thieves in the glow of a police flashlight.

DON'T GO TO CANADA

CANADA is politely inviting Americans to visit its points of interest this summer. Canada needs the money, and it is even offering to admit German Americans and other hyphens across its borders without throwing them into concentration camps. But don't go. You will regret it, if you do. They are waiting for you. Even native-born American women are not safe. Two well-known actresses who had engagements in Montreal were expelled under most humiliating circumstances by the Canadian secret service men who board the train as soon as it crosses the border, and dozens of cases could be cited of Americans with German names who were seized and thrown into jail as soon as the Canadian thugs could lay their hands on them. Boycott everything of Canadian origin, from whisky to bonds, until Canada releases the poor people whom it lured from Austria and Germany to take up farms and then looted and threw into concentration camps when the war came in Europe.

IS IT RETRIBUTION?

WE reprint, without comment, from the New York *Tribune*, the following letter of an American mother.

SIR: Your constituency is your subscribers, I believe. I am a subscriber, and wish to ask some questions.

Why are soldiers from New York State to be sent to the border before they have had any chance to acclimate? We all agree this is an outrage. Have none of the states of our Union lying in the same climate, practically, as Texas any reliable state militia? These could be used for a time and acclimate the Northern fellows.

Are the munitions of war that Mexico will use against our soldiers munitions that are all made in this country by Americans and now to be used in killing my boy, for instance—for I have a son, who may be on the border soon now, though I hope not?

Is this "retribution" because our nation, while calling itself neutral, has been getting rich making munitions of war for warring nations, and is this retribution to fall on children (my son is a high school boy), who have had no share in deciding these vexed questions of true neutrality? Truly, this hoard of money that America has been pooling this last year of Europe's war has soon become "blood" money. There is just cause for every one of us mothers to revolt against this call to sacrifice our beloved sons who have grown up by our firesides.

E. H. SMITH.

STARVATION IN ENGLAND

STARVATION, it seems, is stalking through England. The British Navy may be mistress of the seas, but something must have happened to British shipping. Germany destroyed only a few per cent. of Great Britain's commercial tonnage, yet this small percentage has been sufficient to raise food prices in England several hundred per cent. Is it surprising, then, that Great Britain and her henchmen in the United States have moved heaven and earth to paralyze Germany's submarine weapon? A committee of experts appointed by the British Government issued the following table showing the increase in food prices:

GERMANS HONOR FRENCH GRAVE

Meat 50 to 60 per cent.
Bacon nearly 40 per cent.
Fish 86 per cent.
Milk about 30 per cent.
Margarine 18 per cent.
Potatoes, Flour, Bread and Cheese from 50 to 60 per cent.

Here, as usual, the British Government attempts to deceive public opinion. The table, according to the editor of the *New Witness* (London), Mr. Cecil Chesterton, is "an entirely inaccurate statement of the actual increase of prices paid by the working class in large industrial centers." As a proof of this assertion, Mr. Chesterton submits the following figures founded on a careful examination of food prices since the beginning of the war:

Meat 250 to 400 per cent.
Bacon 100 per cent.
Milk 50 per cent.
Margarine 50 per cent.
Potatoes, Flour, Bread and Cheese from 75 to 100 per cent.

Mr. Chesterton goes on to say:

"Let us take the first of these articles to which we have given some attention, and which is the prime requisite in the food supply of a great industrial community. The figures we quote below are taken from actual cash prices paid in Smithfield Market by an experienced and capable buyer. They compare the prices paid in the first week of July, 1914, with the prices prevailing in the market on the Monday of the present week, June 19, 1916, and they cover the principal classes of meat consumed by the poorer sections of the community:

	July, 1914 Per lb.	June 19, 1916 Per lb.	Increase Per cent.
South American Chilled Fore-Quarters of Beef	3d.	9⅜d.	320
Frozen Hind-Quarters of Beef	4⅛d.	9½d.	230
River Plate Lambs	5d.	1s.	250
River Plate Sheep	3¼d.	10¼d.	300
English Flanks Beef	4d.	10d.	250
Chilled Flanks Beef	2¼d.	8d.	370
Chilled Briskets	3d.	9¼d.	320
Chilled Clods and Stickings Beef (Stew and Pudding Meat used by the very poor)	2d.	8d.	400

"Now in all the price advances we find the definite assertion of the law that the article of food primarily consumed by the poorest inevitably reveals the greatest advance. Thus we see that the meat which costs 5d. per lb. in July, 1914, advances 250 per cent., while that which costs 2d. per lb. advances 400 per cent. In varying graduation this holds good throughout the history of increased price, the reason being that as prices go up those sections of the community which are better off increase their purchases of the cheapest article, with the result that when the lowest grade is reached and no lower is attainable the pressure of demand is at its greatest—a pressure which brings about that acute privation of the very poor which times like these produce.

"This condition of things must obviously entail consequences of a most serious description. Indeed, it is not too much to say that something approximating to slow starvation must of necessity be the lot of many thousands of women, entailing consequences gravely prejudicial to the future of the race."

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But the latest wonderful achievement of Germany! The arrival of the first commercial submarine-boat is an exception, and is of the greatest importance as regards the conduct of the War as well as in the commercial relations between Germany and the United States! The resumption of the export trade to America must have as a consequence a rise in Mark and Kronen and prices for the

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THE Guaranty Trust Company, chief instigator of the Russian $50,000,000 loan under the direction of J. Pierpont Morgan & Company, in order to float its foreign war issues, publishes an interesting and instructive table in the newspapers which, by reason of the sop of big advertising contracts, dare not criticize the peculiar nature of many of such flotations.

Under the heading of "Foreign Government Obligations," the Guaranty Trust offers the following:

	Rate	Yield about
Anglo-French External Loan	5%	6.15%
Argentine Government	6%	5.70%
Swiss Government	5%	5%

These figures are very instructive. We see here that the credits of Switzerland and the Argentine Government are very much higher than those of England and France combined. What? Is it possible? These two small countries may obtain money in the open markets of the world at rates cheaper than the great British Empire and the French Republic, whose financial resources in the past were rated so high? Here is the true test of solvency. These figures are being published by this pro-Ally firm, at the time of the "great Allied drive," when the publicity agents of both countries, combining with the pro-Ally subsidized organs in the United States, are doing their utmost to squeeze out for a few days even the semblance of an Allied success. But it must appear then that investors have grown cautious about "Allied victories." They have too often in the past proved of the most illusory nature.

THE MAIL BOX

C. R., San Francisco, Cal.—While the losses of the Metropolitan Life Company have been heavy as a result of insuring Canadian soldiers, I cannot say that their financial standing has been impaired through their injudicious action. The Metropolitan is now recouping itself through charging a high war premium on policies of American soldiers going to the Mexican border. It insured Cana-

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dians at the regular rate—you may see how patriotic the Metropolitan is. You need not worry about the solvency of the company. We Americans will have to make up the loss.

"Alexander H.," Brooklyn—The Trust Company concerning which you inquire is a strong one and is not interested in the loan.

A. M., Cincinnati, Ohio.—You had better hold on to your Corn Products Refining shares at the present time. The decision rendered against the company has had a bad effect on the market quotations, but ultimately need not mean that the stockholders will have to sustain a loss. All the proceedings against corporations, in cases such as this, bear out quite the contrary, as witness the American Tobacco decision and the Standard Oil decision.

C. H., Detroit, Mich.—The Goldfield Princess Mining Company of Arizona appears to be no longer in existence.

T. S., Brooklyn.—There appears to be no immediate prospect that a dividend will be paid on the Preferred "A" stock of the Wabash.

D. H., Columbus, New Mexico.—It is a mooted question whether our stocks will enjoy a permanent advance at the close of the war in Europe. There will probably be a period of great inflation, perhaps followed by severe depression. Billions in foreign securities have been absorbed in this country, and many of these, if not defaulted, will be forcibly extended. This will not have a favorable effect, since capital will be tied up in such issues. No one living may speak with certainty as to what will occur, since there is no precedent in history of such a catastrophe as prevails at present.

However, an investor who places his money in such stocks as Pennsylvania, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Great Northern Pfd., General Electric, United States Steel Pfd., will be assured of the safety of his capital. There will come a great advance in copper stocks, possibly, when the reconstruction period begins in Europe, and shares such as Anaconda, Utah Copper and the like may have a big jump. But this will come suddenly and be discounted far in advance. Inspiration Copper is regarded as having a good future in this respect.

The Scranton companies about which you ask are, I fear, not very good investments.

L. B., Chicago, Ill.—With regard to your inquiry as to the losses sustained by the Metropolitan Life in insuring Canadian soldiers, the losses most certainly do fall upon the parent company of New York. The agents of the Metropolitan are not telling you the truth when they say that there is a separate Canadian company. There is a Canadian branch, but the statement that all monies collected in Canada on policies must not leave the country is palpably absurd. What inducement would Americans doing business across the border have if they could not obtain their profits?

I made a special inquiry in this matter, and the facts are as I stated. The surplus of the Metropolitan is very large, and as it is engaged in industrial insurance, in which the profits are high, owing to the high premiums charged the poor who take out policies on which premiums are paid weekly, it can more easily recover from the losses. It must be remembered, however, that no company keeps its surplus in cash, but has a great proportion of it invested in properties. A sudden huge loss such as this company has sustained and is sustaining, and which must be paid out in cash, is no laughing matter. The action of the

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officials in this matter was injudicious, to say the least, and the risk they took has become the talk of the insurance world.

G. D., San Antonio, Texas.—I can recommend the following insurance companies as being entirely neutral: Aachen & Munich, No. 80 Maiden Lane; Hamburg-Bremen, No. 123 William Street. These two New York companies are American branches of large German concerns, and are very strong. The Frankfort General Insurance Company, No. 123 William Street, New York, is in the health and accident line. It is also a strong German company. The Germania Fire, No. 62 William Street, is a neutral American company. The Germania Life, Union Square, New York, is a strong neutral American life insurance concern.

The banks of which you send a list are not concerned in the loan and have no Wall Street affiliations. The National City Bank of New York is the largest bank in the country and the strongest of the Morgan group. The former president and present chairman is James Stillman, not Spillman.

The large New York banks, I fear, would not loan money on lands in Texas, except through their Texas correspondents, who would charge you the rate you mention, 7% to 8%. It is as you say, a high rate and not a just one. Here in New York the charge on mortgages placed on improved real estate is 6%.

W. E., New York City.—In response to your inquiry as to Inspiration Copper, my information is that the shares are very promising indeed. If so inclined, you might with safety purchase further shares of this stock.

Walter, Dayton, O.—The Hecla Mining Company has a share capital of $250,000. It is paying monthly dividends of ten cents a share on the stock, which has a par value of twenty-five cents. The stock paid 56½ cents a share in dividends in 1915, 23 cents in 1914 and 30 cents in 1913. The company's lead and silver ores are stated to show a prospect of lasting for the next twelve to fifteen years.

L. K., Paterson, N. J.—The preferred stock of the American Linseed Company has not paid dividends for the last sixteen years. Such payments, however, may be resumed within the next eighteen months. The company's earnings are good, and the surplus is growing. The intention of the management is not to pay dividends until the surplus has reached the figure of $5,000,000.

K. P., Dover, Del.—There is no need for alarm. The investigation is merely perfunctory.

A. P. D., New York.—The man from Ireland was right. The government made provision for the sale of lands to Irish farmers, loaning the money at a low interest rate. Agricultural conditions in that country have since then shown great improvement. This was not an act of altruism on the part of the British Government, however, but an act in her own interest, since Britain wished to check Irish emigration and preserve within the United Kingdom the cattle raising and agricultural industries. This reform has been of much value to the English during the present war.

W. C., Canadensis, Pa.—Trinity Copper, which was incorporated in 1900, has never paid a dividend. The shares are purely speculative. Sulphur fumes caused in the smelting of the ore, is one of the difficulties, it is said, that the company has to contend with.

J. C., Pittsburg, Pa.—The banks in Pittsburg that participated in the underwriting of the Anglo-French loan were the following:

Bank of Pittsburg, N. A.
Diamond National Bank.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank.
First-Second National Bank.
Mellon National Bank.
People's National Bank.
Union National Bank.
Western National Bank.
Colonial Trust Company.
Pittsburgh Trust Company.

COMPLETE FAILURE OF PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA

By LOUIS VIERECK

(*Staff Correspondent of* THE FATHERLAND)

THE attempt to suppress the consumption of alcoliol by means of a Ukase of the Czar may be considered to have failed completely. The same methods which are customary in America to circumvent the prohibition regulations are also used in Russia, with the difference, at the most, that in the empire of the knout bribery is resorted to much more extensively than would be possible in the land of the stars and stripes. Whoever has enough money to pay the prices, which have increased enormously because of the new prohibition, can procure everywhere as much beer, wine or whiskey as he wishes. The whiskey flask has, it is true, been hung rather high for the common people. It is reported from a single district, that of Jenissei, that in the year 1915 no less than 4,500 people were punished for the manufacture and sale of whiskey. On the other hand, the *Russkoje Nowo* received the following report from Pensa on January 17th: "In the course of the past ten days altogether 8,000 bottles of brandy and wine were sold to fill 'physician's prescriptions' and with the permission of the police. In the drug stores a large sale of liquor for 'medicinal' purposes could be observed during the holidays." The fiasco of the Russian anti-alcohol campaign cannot possibly be depicted more clearly than in this statement.

SEND YOUR MAIL ON NEUTRAL SHIPS

Owing to Great Britain's attack upon all shipping—neutral and belligerent alike—it is impossible to forward foreign mail with any degree of certainty. The Scandinavian boats, however, are the safest carriers under the circumstances, and we advise our readers to send their mail to Europe on the following boats:

Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, Thursday, July 20th.
Frederik VIII, Copenhagen, Wednesday, July 26th.
Stockholm, Gothenburg, Tuesday, August 1st.
United States, Copenhagen, Thursday August 3rd.
Bergensfjord, Bergen, Saturday, August 5th.
Stockholm, Gothenburg, Tuesday, September 12th.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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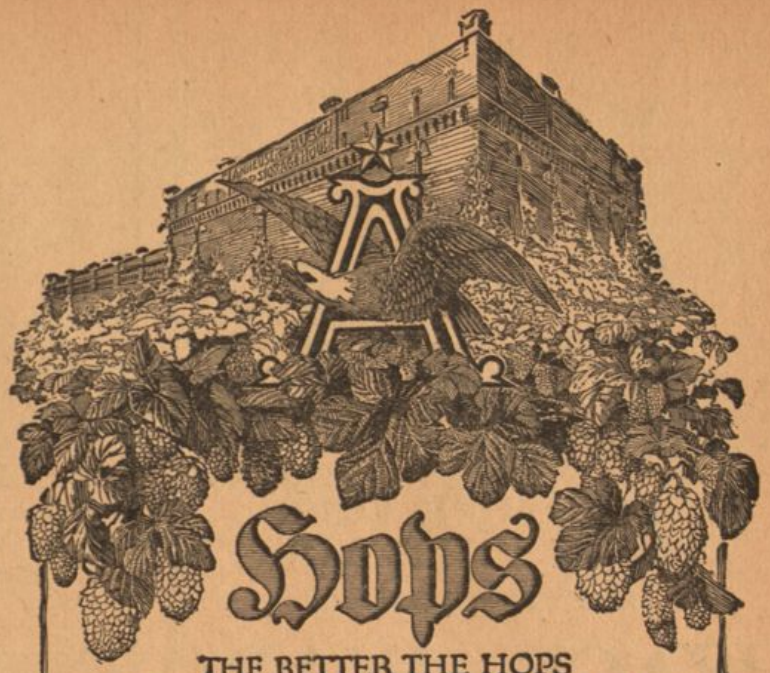

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